We will suppose, by way of illustra-tion, that a practical herder has been engaged to run a flock, and in the early morning, as the first gray streaks of dawn appear in the eastern sky, he sallies forth to take charge of his wooly flock, who are just beginning to awake and leave their bedding-place. If he is a Mexican he looks extremely picturesque in his bright blue jacket, with its double row of silver buttons, which. its double row of silver buttons, which, by the way, are not for use but solely for ornament, for a Mexidan never buttons his jacket, else he would hide his gaudy calico shirt. On his nether limbs are leggings of leather or buckskin to protect his legs from the sharp thorns through which he will be forced to march. These are kept in place by a crimson, orange or blue sash, over which is buckled a broad sash full of cartridges. On his head is the inevitable sombrero, with its ornamentation of gold and silver lace. If he is a sensible man, his serape will be tied over one shoulder and under the opposite arm he will carry a Winchester site arm he will carry a Winchester rifle and a sharp butcher knife. As the sheep begin to move off he saunters slowly along behind them, keeping slowly along behind them, keeping a sharp lookaut for stragglers. Sheep do not travel fast, but they keep moving. At about meridian they will begin to feed back toward the bedding-place. There this herder will eat his humble dianes of tortillas and chilf, washed down by adenught of water, if he is fortunate enough to be in the vicinity of a spring or water-hole. About sundown the sheep will reach their camp and begin to select beds for the night. The hader has a rude shelter near by the builds himself a fire and cooks his tortillas. Possibly he may have killed a quall or a jack rabbit during the day. If so, he makes a savory soup. Then he smokes his cigaro and walks around the flock to see that none are missing. If all is see that none are missing. If all is well he returns to his camp and, rollwell he returns to his camp and, rolling himself in his serape, lies down. He may have a good night's sleep and he may not. A careful herder will be aroused if a single sheep moves and will immediately rise up to see what is the matter. If a bear or cougar or tiger-cat is lurking about he will hunt for the varmint and either kill him or frighten him away. Above all things frighten him away. Above all things he must guard against a stampede, for if the timid sheep once get started there is no stopping them—the herd would become scattered, many would be lost and the herder would be charged up with the missing sheep. Long be-fore daylight he is up, and by the time the sheep begin to move he has cooked and caten his breakfast and is ready to take up the march again. Imagine what a picnic a man must have who performs this dreary routine for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year! Sheep-herding admits of no holidays. —Cor. Detroit Free Press.

FOR THE AGED.

Why They Should Be Particularly Careful to Avoid Undue Haste.

Age works great physical changes, many of which are generally recognized. Some of them involve dangerous liabilities and impose the need of constant caution. One is to guard against undue exertion. The tough, elastic coat of the arteries is apt to be-come, on the one hand, chalk-like and brittle, or, on the other, fatty and weak. Nature seems to guard against the con-sequent danger by rendering old per-sons less inclined to effort. But a little sons less inclined to effort. But a little extra exertion put forth suddenly, may cause the weakened vessels to give way from the increased force with which theheart throws the blood into them. Hence may result apoplexy or fatal aneurism—the latter being a sudden bulging out of arteries. So, too, the heart itself (or its sorta—the great curved trunk which first receives the blood from the heart) may be in a similar condition, and suddenly fail because of undue exertion, when it use of undue exert might have been equal to the ordinary work of years. Such no doubt was the late case, where an elderly gentleman hurried to reach a railroad train, and

late case, where an elderly gentleman hurried to reach a railroad train, and fell dead on entering it. The aged should firmly refuse to hurry.

A like caution applies to whatever quickons the action of the heart. Every one knows the power of violent emotions in this respect. No one wishes to fall dead in a fit of anger. Undue eating, especially of stimulating food, is almost as dangerous. All the appetites need to be kept under control. A special caution is needed in descending stairs. In our normal voluntary movements effected by unconscious mental acts. But age effects such a change in the brain substance that mental activity is lessenest. Au old man can no more think as rapidly as a young man than he can run as fast, or jump as high. Hence the missteps of the aged in descending stairs. Aged persons, therefore, should form the fiabit of taking their bearings, so to speak, at the top of the stairs, and keep their mind on each step down by a conscious voluntary effort. The aged should also most carefully guard against a chill. It is more dangerous for an old man to catch cold than for a young man to catch a fever.— Fouth's Companion.

made from the lava, and in these rooms were found various evidences of quite an advanced civilization, among them a species of cloth made of weven hair and a large number of pieces of pottery. In the sides of the rooms cupboards and shelves were excavated. In one room, sticking out of the bare face of the wall, was a small branch of a tree. When this was pulled out, it pot was p face of the wall, was a small branch of a tree. When this was pulled out, it was found that there was a hollow space behind the wall. Colonel J. H. Stephenson, Major Powell's assistant, broke this with a pick and found a little concealed niche, in which was a small carved figure resembling a man done up in a closely-woven fabric, which with the touch of the hand turned to dust. It was blackened and crisp, like the munmy cloths of Egypt. In all, some sixty groups of these lave villages were found, there being twenty houses in each group. The evidences of sivilisation were similar, but removed by their crudity and want of skill a good deal from the articles found in the cliff bouses.—Banta Fo New Mexican.

WILD ANIMALS.

Their Prices Doubled by El Mehdi's In-

"The recent troubles in Africa," said New York dealer in wild animals, have made all African animals expensive; but so many Indian animals have been shipped to all parts of the world that they can be bought very cheap. You can now get a fine Bengal tiger, that would have cost you from \$2,000 to \$3,000 not long ago, for \$1,600 to \$1,800."

"What sort of animals command the highest prices?" questioned the re-

orter.
"Well, you know that there is a great "Well, you know that there is a great deal of fraud in the show business as well as in other professions and other lines of trade. On general principles a showman will pay the highest rates for any animal he can advertise for any especial peculiarity or quality. The most glaring instance I can remember is the price paid for Jumbo. We had here a couple of Malay elephants that came from a mountainous country, and here a couple of Maiay elephants that came from a mountainous country, and which, by a provision of nature, were covered with hair four or five inches long to keep out the cold. There was nothing very extraordinary about that, perhaps; but those animals were widely advertised as 'woolly,' and we had no

advertised as 'woolly,' and we had no difficulty in disposing of them for \$10,-1000 each, though they were as poor, small specimens as I ever saw. One was only thirty-two inches high."

"Which animals sell the best?"

"The most expensive probably are the hippopotami. There are none to be had in the market at the present time. If we had one we could readily get \$7,000 to \$8,000 for it. A rhippopotami. time. If we had one we could readily get \$7,000 to \$3,000 for it. A rhinoceros will command from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and is hard to get. Elephants are now a glut on the market and are consequently selling cheap. Those we used to get \$6,000 for we now sell for \$2,000.

"How do the felines sell?" "Well, here's a lion, in good condi-tion, we have marked at \$1,000. Lions are caught when about five or six months old by our agents in Africa and kept for about a year when they are fully grown. It is almost impossible to catch them when they are old. Tigers bring the same prices, a first-class one running up nearly to \$2,000. I have a magnificent pair of black leopards over there," pointing to a cage in which two huga greatures were growning. "They huge creatures were growling. "They are the crossest brutes I've ever seen, though we've had them some time. They're worth \$500 each. Here's a nice little pair of spotted leopards." putting his hand through and caressing one of them, "that are worth \$500 for the two, because they are particularly good for a circus, being quite tame and consequently available for exhibition by

"Do any other animals bring good prices?" "O, yes. A chimpanzee brings \$500. If we had a dozen giraffes to-day we could sell them for \$2,000 apiece. A good baboon is worth \$250. Little monkeys sell from \$15 upward. There are few African antelopes now in the market, but they always bring good prices."—N. Y. Sun.

NEW AMMUNITION.

Invention of a Cartridge Which Leaves the

A new thing in guns has been invented. Colonel Henry F. Clark, of Poughkeepsie, is responsible for it, and he has found some experts in rifleshooting to share his enthusiasm over a device in the way of ammunition which upsets all accepted theories and prevents just what every one said it

prevents just what every one said it would inevitably cause, namely, the fouling of the gun.

Colonel Clark's gun is a military rifle of only 40-caliber. The present weapon used by the National Guard has a caliber of 45, but Colonel Clark has adopted the English standard, which, with the regulation weight of 80 grains of powder, gives, it is alleged, a much greater velocity. The action a much greater velocity. The action is what is known as under-lever. It

is simple in construction, and compact, and is so protected by a solid block of metal as to be in little danger of dam-

metal as to be in little danger of damage from rough usage in active campaigning. A single pivot holds the movement in place. The movement itself is controlled by two screws.

The special feature of Colonel Clark's invention, however, is in the ammunition. The cartridge is so constructed as to contain the eighty grains of powder in a brass shell of a diameter of 45-100 inches. The ball, weighing four hundred grains, is but forty-caliber. It rests directly upon the powder and about it is a waterproof patch of paper. The shall is crimped over the apex of the bullet, and between the patch and point a lubricant is held by the crimped shell. According to all earlier theories, it has been held that a crimped shell of this sort would tear the paper patch around the ball and foul the rifle correspondingly, but in recent exp. iaround the ball and foul the rine correspondingly, but in recent exp. iments with this ammunition it has been
found that this is not the case. With
Clark's cartridge it is no longer necessary to blow down the barrel of the
rifle or to clean it.

Colonal Clark's gun has been tried
by Thomas Dolan, at one time the crack
shott of the American team at the Creedmoor range. Secrement Bolan is him.

catch cold than for a young man to catch cold than for a young man to catch a fever.—Fouth's Companion.

ANCIENT HABITATIONS.

A Valuable Archibeted Discover, Made by the Geological Survey.

Major Powell, Chief of the Geological Survey, has discovered in New Mexico, near California Mountain, what he pronounces to be the oldest human habitation upon the American continent. The mountains in this vicinity are covered with huge beds of lava, in which the prehiatoric man and his compander from the lava, and in these rooms were found various evidences of quite an advanced civilization, among them a species of cloth made of waven hair.

By Thomas Bolan, at one time the crack shot of the American team at the Creedmoor range. Sergeant Dolan is him to clean for an inventor, and he barrel of his rifle clean in use. He tried Colonel Clark's gun with an idea of disproving source of the claims made for it and its special ammunition. He was forced to admit, however, that it was a good thing, "I don't think much of the movement." he said to a reporter. "It is a good gun; but the feature of it is in the ammunition, and if it works as well in a hot climate as it worked with me one day in March, it is certainly a clever invention. I fired twenty or limit a creedmoor without brashing in the gun or clean, ing it, and at the nine the crack shot of the American team at the Creedmoor range. Sergeant Dolan is him to clean in use. He tried Colonel Clark's gun with an idea of disproving source of the claims made for it and its special ammunition. He was forced to admit, however, that it was good thing, "I don't think much of the movement." he said to a reporter. "It is a good gun; but the feature of it is in the ammunition, and if it works as well in a hot climate as it worked with me one day in March, it is certainly a clever invention. I fired twenty or large the barrel of his rife clean in use. He

He Took the Pet

The judge, the sheriff, the coroner and the chief of police of Red Guich were engaged in playing poker. The pot was pretty large and considerable excitement was manifested in the outcome. The judge "called" the sheriff, who casually remarked: "I hold four aces. What do you hold?"

hold?"

"I hold a bowie-knife," promptly returned the judge, as he perceived a fifth ace in his own hand.

"And I hold a six-shooter!" exclaimed the chief of police, as he realized that he was not destitute of aces himself.

himself.

After an interval of about five minutes the coroner crawled out from under the table saying:

"I hold an inquest, and I guess that takes the pot."—Chicago Rambler.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—All baked puddings should be baked in a pan placed in a larger pan partly filled with hot water.—Exchange. —Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads. Hot alum-water is also good for this purpose.—N. Y. Mail.

—The best way to take care of choice Oriental rugs is to keep them in con-stant use; it is impossible to wear them out.—Boston Post.

—A correspondent of Farm and
—me savs: "I have never seen a wart
that could not be removed by applying
castor oil twice a day for ten or twelve

—To remove the tops of fruit jars, that can not be started by hand, dip a cloth in very hot water and apply to the outside of the cap; this will cause it to expand.

-To keep insects out of bird-cages, tie up a little snlphur in a bag and sus-pend it in the cage. Red ants, it is said, will never be found in a closet or drawer if a small bag of sulphur be kept in those places.—Chicago Tribunc. -Ginger Cake: One cup molasses, one

cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, two tablespoonfuls ginger, two of cinnamon, one cup butter, one-third cup sour milk, five cups flour, one teaspoonful soda. Cut in squares. —

-Chicken Pudding: Cut up the chicken in large pieces, and put them in a sauce-pan with seasoning, celery, parsiey, and as little water as will cook them; let them simmer until tender; then take the chicken from the water and place it in a deep baking dish; pour the batter made with milk, floor and eggs over all, and bake it. - Western

-A sweet dish: Boil some rice quite soft, and when it is dry mix it with a boiled custard of three eggs and a pint of milk flavored with vanilla; maraschino may be added. Add a little stewed fruit or jam and half a pint of whipped cream. Mix thoroughly, pour it into a mold, set in the ice until uite firm and then turn it into a dish and serve. - Exchange.

-- A farmer writes: "I always manage to have sod for corn on which manure has been spread the fall be-fore. After corn I sow in wheat, then in clover, and pasture one year. I always try to plow my corn six times. I am raising fifty bushels of corn where, four years ago, they could not raise ten. Clover, manure, and deep plowing is the secret of my business."Indianapolis Sentinel.

-Rich Griddle Cake: "Put a half pound of flour into a bowl, add three nunces of butter and a little salt. Rub all together with the back of a spoon; when well mixed add as much rich milk as will form a light paste; roll it out, but touch it as little as possible, to half an inch in thickness. The griddle must be heated thoroughly—but not toe hot—and must be greased, but no oil swimming on it. Place the cake upon it, and bake it twenty minutes, turning it once or twice.—Exchange.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

The Monstrous Cruelty of This Horrible

Irish drovers who ship beeves across the Irish Channel to the English market knock off the horns with bludgeons as the readiest means of packing the wretched brutes into the vessel's hold. Next to this monstrous cruelty is the American dishorning with saw, a practice lately brought under cognizance of Illinois courts. The evidence given by the defense was shamefully false. It was claimed that the animals suffered so little that they did not care for it! That the operation saved a quarter of the feed! And the brutal butcher blasphemously "ex-pected that God would give him a big redit mark for introducing the custom in Illinois!"

Any owner of cattle who has seen cow dishorned by accident, as in play with another or by a fall, and has seen the beast writhe with the pain, although the most sensitive part, the core, was not broken and the shell only knocked off, can not doubt the fact that to cut through the sensitive core adds greatly to the intensity of the pain. The lining vascular membrane of the horn core is as sensitive as the lining of the nostril.
and if one wishes to test the delicacy of
this let him put a grain of cayenne pepper upon it. To saw through the horn
close to the head is not only to mangle. it exposes the frontal smus to the irri-tating effect of the air and inflames it.

tating effect of the air and inflames it.

To stop the orifice with tar may relieve this result of the operation, but it leaves the wound to fester and inflame while it slowly heals. The claim that a vicious bull after having been dishorned "could be led by a thirteen-year-old boy" simply proves the painful result of it, for the animal would be unable to bear a touch upon the wounded skull and would necessarily refrain from it. As a last resort in such a case from it. As a last resort in such a case the practice might be justified; but to torment thousands of inoffensive cattle that they may be more closely erowded into the cars is a cruelty which calls for the most severe repression.

A Live Stockman, in N. Y. Tribune.

A SUGAR SUBSTITUTE

A Substance Extracted from Coal Tag Which is Sweeter Than Sugar.

Mr. Ivan Levinstein, the President of the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry, calls attention to a new substance which is extracted from coal tar, and possesses sweetening properties far stronger than the best cane or beet-root sugar. This sub-stance, he says, seemed likely to enter into daily consumption. According to Mr. Levinstein, one part of it will give a very sweet taste to ten thousand parts of water, for it is two hundred and thirty times awarter than heat sugar. of water, for it is two hundred and thirty times sweeter than best sugar, and taken in the quantities added to food as sweetening material, has no injurious effects whatever on the human system. Patients suffering from diabetes have been treated for the last few months in one of the principal hospitals in Berlin with saccharin without feeling in the least inconvenienced by pitals in Berlin with saccharin without feeling in the least inconvenienced by its use. The use of saccharin would, therefore, Mr. Levinstein said, be not merely a probable substitute for augar, but it might even be applied to medicinal purposes where sugar was not permissible.—Scientific American.

—The codfish continues to grow indefinitely, without regard to age, so
long as it has a plentiful supply of food.
The oldest codfish are the largest, and
they sometimes grow to be as long as
a man is high. They swim about near
the bottom of the sea, not often ascending to the surface, feeding on all sorts
of animal life, such as crabs, shellfish
and other small fish, but not on vegetables.—Boston Globe.

EXPENSIVE BUTTONS. They Are to Be Had in Wood, Mother-o'

Buttons are a prominent feature in dress just now, their size in many instances being almost grotesque. Many of the newer styles are handsome and very expensive, reaching in price to fiften and twenty dollars the dozen, wit' smaller ones to match for the bodic and sleeves. Among the varietie which crowd the market are the Wat teau, Louis XV. and XVI., called sever tean, Louis AV. and AVI., called sever ally after the monarchs whose names they bear. A fashionable and costly variety is a set of deep cream-colored enamel and mother-o'-pearl buttons, exquisitely hand painted, each button bearing a different device. The list includes Decades works of as the land. cludes Dresden works of art a la placque, Grecian interlaced chains en-closing real gems in the center, almond-tinted enamels cut out flat with Murillo cherubs in raised work and huge ecru and bronze buttons with richly colored faience cut in medallion effects. Added to the high art productions of foreign lands, which show Roman and the gay Persian intermingling of lights and shades are less expensive sets of cowry shell, corozo, - grained woods of the coco palm, which akes fine polish, and

American Vital Statistics.

It is a matter for international regret that in such essential departments of vital statistics as the registration of births and deaths in the United States should be so far behind most other civ-ilized countries. Until, however, some tolerably uniform system for such reg-istration be adopted throughout the United States, we much doubt whether, either from a public-health or a statistical point of view, the comparison of American and European mortality statistics can yield any useful result.—

—A grandfather, coming to read his paper found that he had mislaid his spectacles, and thereupon declared: "I have lost my glasses somewhere, a can't read the paper." A little three-and-n-half-year-old girl, desiring to assist him, answered: "G'an'pa, you go outside and look froo ze window, an I'll hold ze paper up so you can read it." hold ze paper up so you can read it."---

CONGRESSMAN FORAM, of Ohio, says St. Jacobs Oil surely cures rheumatism.

Congressman Mutchler, of Ponnsylvania, publicly indorses Red Star Cough Cure.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WHEN G. W. was a small boy they used to call him Figures, because they can not lie.—Prairie Furmer.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts. A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tails how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all" but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

What light may be safely recommended as the cheapest and besti—Daylight.—N. Y. Telegram.

DR. PIERVE'S "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerfu. restorative tenic, and com-bines the most valuable nervine proporties; especially adapted to the wants of debili-tated ladies suffering from weak back, in-ward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neu-ralgic pains. By druggists.

THE match is a modern invention, but the match-maker is older than history.— Chicago Tribune.

Throw Away Trusses when our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases or rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tax dude, judging from his conversation holds every thing in "ah."—Pacific Jester.

As THE advances the hair becomes gray, unless prevented by Hail's Hair Renewer. Ayer's Pills are the best laxative medi-cine in use. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Foug boasts that his wife is sum—that is to ray, a good figure.—Boston Transcript.

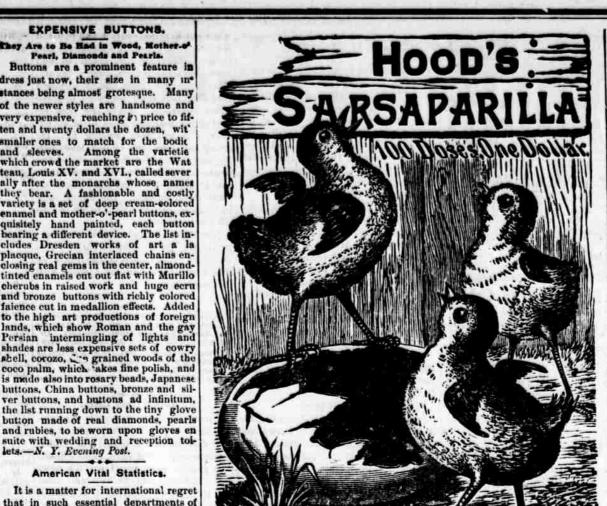
Pier's Toothache Drops'oure in 1 minute, 250 Glenn's Supplur Soop seals and beautifies. 250. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

WHERE two heads are always better than one—In a base drum.—Boston Traveler.

8 months' treatment for 50c. Piso Remedy for Catarrh. Scld by druggists. A MAN of his word—An orator .- National

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Vigor and Vitality "I was in bed condition with fainting spells and general debility. I was run down, are hardly any thing, and hardly dared go out on the street alone for fear of having a fainting spell. Hood's Sarsaparilia has done me a wonderful amount of good, as I am now in good health again. My appetite has been good ever since taking the medicine, and I can eat a square meal with relish." Mrs. MOLLIE COTTER, 119 Eleventh St., Covington, O.

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilia. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. The whole system is built up and rejuvenated by this peculiar medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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CATARRH The Red School House Shoe. CREAM BALM CREAM BALM CAPAGOURES HEAD HAY-FEVER charges from ears, un-able to breathe through nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was ex-hausted I was cured.— C.J. Cornix, 923 Chest-nut St., Phils. I am cured of catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt was deaf. It restored

Little Hed School House found on the bottom of each wait. (None gentine without it.)

For Ank also for the HENDERSON \$2.50

Bittched with Bilk and every way solid. Made only by C. M. HENDERSON & CO. of Boots and Sloes Chicage.

Write for a Set of Our Fancy School Cards.

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100 Doses One Dollar

Bull's Sarsaparilla.

M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky... Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp. KIDNEYS

DR. JOHN BULL —I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA or rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has also it for asthma and general debility. It has iven us both great relief. Yours truly, THOS. H. BEN'TLET, Bossville, III.

BULL'S SARBAPARILLA.

THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

DR. JOHE BULL.—I have no hesitation in sayi that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the b medicine manufactured for the cure of Sarofu

DB. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S
SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for
weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more
benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dy pepula

As well.

H F. Rorse Cave, Ky.

BLOOD

Dr. John Bull.—It is my opinion that your pre-paration of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great piesnare in recommending it for the curs of Scrufula and all dis-sacs of the blood and kidneys. B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
SULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. Price, \$1.00; Six Bottles for \$5. For Sale by all Druggists

KHEP THE BLOOD PURE.

CONTAGIOUS!

a am a native of Engissid, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, Engiand, but was not curen I suffered the most agonising pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limba, Finally I ornapitely lost all hope in that country, and salied for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having moconnection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I setermined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and can say with great joy that they have cured me entity. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

New York City, June 12, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIPT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer & Atlanta, Ga R. Y., 151 Wicod Street.

FREE FARMS IN SAN LUIS Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towas. FARMER'S FARADIS-. Magnifecturing towas to the surrounded of the surrounded in 183. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF COVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption a bomestend. Lands for sale to actual actters at 40.0 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrisated by immones canala. Cheap railruad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For many, pamphicia. etc., address Culorardo Layr. & Loan Co., Opera House Bloc's. Denver, Colo. Box, 250.

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The great and increasing popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla has led some unprincipled men to use it as a bait to draw customers to their stores, and then by unfuir representations endeavor to sell other kinds. It is unnecessary for us to caution those who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and know its peculiar merit. But to those who have never taken it we say, Don's be imposed upon. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla and no other. The men who claim that their preparations are "as good as Hood's," by so doing admit that Hood's, is the standard, and possesses peculiar merit which they try in vain to reach.

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